

AMERICAN RECORDER.

Vol VII. WASHINGTON, N. C. DECEMBER 7, 1821. PUBLISHED BY JOHN S. WILLIAMS No. 556.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

From the Raleigh Register.
SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 23.

Mr. Wellborn presented the petition of David Campbell, of East Tennessee, for a Land Warrant. Each referred.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, the following resolution was adopted, viz:

That it be referred to the Committee to be appointed to take into consideration so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Judiciary, the expediency of repealing or modifying the Acts of the Legislature passed at the last Session, respecting the relief of honest debtors; and regulating certain sales under execution.

Saturday, Nov. 24.

Mr. Leonard presented the following resolution.

Resolved That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the pecuniary distress of the people, referred to a select committee.

Which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, the reference of the communication from his Excellency the Governor, and his correspondence with the Secretary of War, which was made to the committee on Military Land Warrants, this day by the Senate, and a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to refer the same to a select joint committee.

Monday, Nov. 26.

Mr. Williamson presented the petition of James Pitt and John Kilds, praying for Military Land Warrants.

Mr. Wade presented the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvement, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision, by law, for the relief of the heirs of persons dying without will, who are Stockholders in any of the Navigation Companies of this State.—Adopted.

Mr. Richardson presented a bill to incorporate Sardis Academy, in Johnston County. Read the first time.

Tuesday, Nov. 27.

On motion of Mr. Deberry, the Committee on Internal Improvement was instructed to enquire into the expediency of instituting a Board of Commissioners in each County to superintend the Public Roads, and of transferring from the County Courts to said Board, the superintendence and regulation of the same.

Mr. Leonard presented a bill for the further suppression of vice and immorality. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, (of New Hanover) the Committee of Finance was instructed to enquire into the expediency of more effectually providing by law for the collection of Public Taxes from Merchants not residents of the State.

On motion of Mr. Bryan, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending the laws for the government of Executors and Administrators, as to provide for an equitable distribution of the assets coming to their hands among the creditors of any person who may hereafter die insolvent.

Mr. Ruffin presented the following resolution:

Resolved That the Judiciary Committee enquire into the expediency of having two Juries in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in each and every County, annually, and make report thereon.—Adopted.

Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Mr. Campbell, of Iredell, presented a bill to explain and amend the act of 1820, limiting the time in which judgments taken before Justices of the Peace may be revived.

Mr. Flowers presented a bill to amend the acts respecting public roads.

On motion of Mr. Wade, the committee of finance, was instructed to enquire into the expediency of taxing the several persons residents of this State who own Capital stock in the Bank of the U. States.—Adopted.

Thursday, Nov. 29.

On motion of Mr. Wellborn, the Committee on Cherokee Lands, were instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing a reasonable per cent. on payments made in advance for lands.

The following bills were presented.

By Mr. Campbell, of Iredell, a bill con-

cerning a bill within the jurisdiction of the Justice of Peace, out of Court, Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Beard, a bill to amend an act passed last session, granting further time to perfect titles to lands.

Mr. Wade, a bill to authorize the County Courts to appoint a Committee of Finance to settle with their officers;

These bills passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Graves, the Judiciary Committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing an act requiring that the Courts of Justice shall at each Term, first take up and dispose of all cases on the State Docket, before they proceed to other causes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Nov. 23.

The Governor's communication was referred to the following committees:

Those parts which relate to the Judiciary were referred to the Judiciary Committee, consisting of Messrs. Stanly, Hillman, Blackledge, Strange and John Hill, of the Commons; and Messrs. Seawell, Spaight, (of Craven) Bryan, Graves and Williamson, of the Senate.

What relates to the Militia, to Messrs. Barringer, Graves, Blossat, Sellers and Baird, of the Commons; and Messrs. Graves, Campbell, (of New Hanover) M'Leary, Lindsay, (of Currituck) and Lamb, of the Senate.

What relates to Internal Improvement, to Messrs. Moore, Turner, Lamon, M'Dowell and Hawkins, of the Commons; and Messrs. Hatch, Miller, Wade, Seales and Bradley, of the Senate.

What relates to Public Lands, to Messrs. Fisher, Brittain, Anderson, Love and N. M'Neil, of the Commons; and Messrs. Williamson, Outlaw, Baird, Flowers and Parker, of the Senate.

What relates to the Boundary Line between this State and the States of Tennessee and Georgia, to Messrs. J. D. Jones, Beall, J. S. Smith, M'Leod, and Morehead, of the Commons; and Messrs. Ruffin, Wellborn, Houze, Raborn and Campbell, (of Iredell) of the Senate.

What relates to the pecuniary Embarrassments, &c. to Messrs. Henry, Brickell, Slade, Carson and Shaw, of the Commons; and Messrs. Leonard, Holt, Hymen Deberry, and Reddick, of the Senate.

Mr. Sneed, from the balloting committee for Engraving Clerks, reported that Samuel F. Patterson was duly elected; but that another balloting was necessary for the 3d Clerk.

A message was received from the Governor, inclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War on the subject of an improper use being made of the Seal of Office in this State, referring to the case of Smith and Wright, who some time ago attempted a fraud on the U. States by forged papers, to which they improperly obtained the Seal of this State. Referred to the Committee on Military Land Warrants.

Saturday, Nov. 24.

Mr. Hill, from the balloting committee for the 3d Engraving Clerk, reported that Mr. Wm. M. White was duly elected.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee appointed to draw up Rules for the government of the House, made a Report, which was concurred with, and ordered to be printed.

The following Standing Committees were appointed, viz:

Finance.—Messrs. Beard, Carson, Fisher, Miller, J. S. Smith, Barringer, Slade, Alston, Brickell, Blair, Stanly, Blackledge, Jones, Moore, Sellers and Strange.

Propriety and Grievances.—Messrs. N. Gordon, Brittain, T. Sneed, Hillman, Hawkins, Wilkins, Wyons, Baeman, Spencer, Syron, Andrea, Watkins, Henry, Leak W. Adams, and J. Hill.

Claims.—Messrs. Isbell, Holland, M'Lean, M'Combs, Shaw, R. Sneed, Turner Lamon, Copeland, Skinner, M'Leod, Hawks, Cowan, Dulany, White and M'Eachen.

The Senate declined referring the subject of attempted frauds to obtain Military Land Warrants, and proposed a reference to a select joint committee, with instructions to enquire into any other frauds which may have been committed in obtaining Land Warrants, or the evidences upon which they have been issued, with power to send for persons and papers; &c. on the part of the Senate, appointed Messrs. Seawell, Spaight, of Craven, Williamson, Bryan and Wellborn; and the Commons, Messrs. Stanly Martin, A. N. Vail, Garey and Andrew.

Monday, Nov. 26.

On motion of Mr. Alston, a Committee of Elections was appointed, consisting of Messrs. W. D. Smith, Love, Beall, Duran, Anderson, Hinton, Ballard, Dawson, Vail, Nixon, Whitfield, Pugh, Simmons, Harst, Benton and Alford.

On motion of Mr. Hillman, that part of the Governor's Message, which refers to the Report and Resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, on the subject of appropriations of Public Lands for the use of Schools, be referred to a select committee. Messrs. Hillman, Hinton, Hawks, Fisher and Cowan, were named.

And that part which relates to Amendments proposed by certain States to the Constitution of the U. States, be referred to a select committee.—Messrs. J. S. Smith, A. M'Neil, R. Sneed, Beall and Whitfield were appointed.

Mr. Jones presented the petition of Benjamin Judsh, of New York, praying to be paid \$614 50, with interest, for a Certificate granted by Col. N. Long, late Quartermaster General, in behalf of the State. Referred to a Committee of Claims.

Mr. Leak, a bill relative to Slaves executed for capital offences.

Mr. Moore laid before the House, the annual Report of the Board of Commissioners for Internal Improvement, which was ordered to be printed, four copies for each member of the Assembly.

A message from the Senate, proposed to ballot on Thursday for a Comptroller, which was agreed to, and the following gentlemen were put in nomination for that office, viz: Jos. Hawkins, Wm. J. Cowan, Thos. Spencer, Thomas Turner, James Parks, Pleasant Henderson and John Hogg.

Received from the Senate, a message referring a petition from the Pilots of Cape Fear and Ocracoke, &c. to the members of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Onslow, Carteret, Craven, Hyde and Currituck; which being read, a message was ordered to the Senate, proposing to extend the reference to the members from Beaufort, Martin, Tyrrell, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Perquimans, Camden, Pasquotank, Chowan, Gates and the towns of Eden and Newbern.

A Message from the Governor was received, with a letter from Mr. Appleton, the Consul of the U. States at Leghorn, covering sundry vouchers relative to the State of Washington, with his account for costs and charges. The Governor states, that the account has been remitted; but suggests the propriety of allowing the Consul some consideration for his services, the amount of which Mr. A. leaves to the government to determine. The Message mentions the arrival of the Statue at Wilmington. The Message also incloses a Report of the Commissioners appointed for purchasing a lot and building a house thereon in Fayetteville for an Armory; and a Report from the Commissioners appointed to sell the Cherokee Lands, accompanied by a letter from the Commissioners.

That part of the Message which relates to the Statue, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings; and that on the Cherokee Lands, to the Committee on that subject.

The Speaker laid before the House, the following Report of the Public Treasurer.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN.—The Receipts of the Treasury of North Carolina for the year commencing with the 1st day of November, 1820, and ending with the 31st day of October 1821, including sundry payments of arrearages, and the public taxes of every other description, which became due, and were paid at the Treasury within that period: The Dividends declared by our three several Banks on the stock or shares held in them respectively by this State, and the Bonus last declared by the State Bank.—The purchase money proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated Lands lately entered and paid for in course of the time above mentioned—and the collection made from the Bonds given by the purchasers of the public Lands near Raleigh, amount to one hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and seventeen dollars and forty eight cents. To this sum, the balance remaining in the Treasury on the 1st day of November, 1820, and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported to the last General Assembly, being added, to wit: one hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-five dollars thirty-nine and one-fourth cents, an aggregate amount of three hundred and seven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-two dollars,

eighty seven and one fourth cents is formed.

From this aggregate sum, Disbursements have been made, within the time first above mentioned, to amount of one hundred and ninety-three thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-three cents, including Treasury notes and other money burnt (\$193 693 43); the vouchers for which are in the possession of the Comptroller, and are of course in readiness for the examination of the committee of Finance.

This expenditure, when taken from the sum total above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of one hundred and four thousand nine hundred and ninety-four and one fourth cents remaining in the Treasury of this State, on the first day of November instant—say on the first day of November, 1821, yet to be accounted for (\$114,099 44 1/4).

For a specification of the several items, forming or composing the reception and expenditure above mentioned, the Treasurer would respectfully ask leave to refer to the printed statement furnished by the Comptroller for the use of the members of the present General Assembly.

The net amount of the Dividends and Bonus declared by the State Bank, on the shares held in it by North Carolina, as above mentioned, (after deducting the interest retained by that corporation, as due and payable to it, under the provisions of the act of 1811 on account of the unpaid for shares of the stock of the State, up to December last) was thirty-eight thousand five hundred and twenty-nine dollars and seventy-six cents, which sum was paid over to the Public Treasurer by the Bank in money of the emissions of 1783 & 1785, and was thereupon burnt and destroyed as the law directs.

Of the sum of one hundred and fourteen thousand and ninety-nine dollars forty-four and one fourth cents, above mentioned, as being the balance due and payable from the Public Treasurer to the State of North Carolina, on the first of the present month, to wit on the 1st day of November, 1821, forty thousand two hundred and thirty dollars, are deposited at my credit as Public Treasurer, in the State Bank of North Carolina, at Raleigh—Thirty nine thousand and eighty-two dollars and eight y two cents are deposited and stand at my credit, in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, Raleigh—and nine thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and fifty-seven cents are deposited, in like manner, and stand at my credit, as Public Treasurer, in the Bank of Cape Fear, at Fayetteville.—The remainder is in the Treasury or Public Chest, and is formed of Cash or Bank Notes, kept there to be at hand and in readiness to meet the ordinary expenditures or demands of the day.—Of vouchers or claims which have been paid off at the Treasury and taken up since the first day of November instant, and which are therefore not brought into account—and of worn and redeemed Treasury Notes, prepared and held in readiness there to be burned whenever the Legislature may think proper so to direct.

In obedience to the Act of the last General Assembly, entitled "An act to authorize the Treasurer of this State to appropriate the surplus money to the purchase of Bank Stock" the Treasurer has purchased for the use and benefit of North Carolina, one hundred and fifty-three shares of the stock of the State Bank—en-hundred and eight shares of the stock of the Bank of Cape Fear—and fifty-four shares of the stock of the Bank of Newbern.

The State Bank stock he bought at par, in every instance, excepting thirteen shares only, which were had at the rate of ninety-six dollars per share; inasmuch as the dividend on them was off, or paid by the Bank.—And for the stocks of the Banks of Cape Fear, and Newbern, he paid at the rate of ninety-five dollars per share.

These purchases were made so as to secure to the State the benefit of the Dividend declared by our Bank in June last, in every instance, except as to the thirteen shares above mentioned as having been had at the reduced price of ninety-six dollars the share; and cost the State the sum of thirty thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars.

The law pointed out the duty of the Treasurer in regard to these purchases; and it is therefore, perhaps, not her necessity nor proper, here to say more of them, than that he has diligently endeavored to acquit himself in a satisfactory manner on the occasion.

(Concluded in last Page.)



WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1831

To Correspondents—"A" & "Justice," are both requested to preserve their tempers in the controversy now going on between them respecting the Seat of Justice—Personal allusion should be carefully avoided, unless circumstances absolutely imperative render it unavoidable.

FOR THE RECORDER.

MR. PRINTER,

Many Cobler in Newspaper labours, ever deserved commiseration, it is your correspondent "A." Himself placed upon the torture of truth, and his darling hopes dashed to pieces by Justice, six weeks toil seems to be needed to be needed—If, indeed, the ravings and wailings of a wild delirium, rendered desperate by astounding disappointment, alike regardless of common civility towards Justice—as towards your readers—can, with propriety, be said to be an answer. This "had ought to"—this something—this nothing—this nonsense, merits no reply; but, I should be inconsistent with the principles I profess, if I did not willingly submit myself to the judgment of my peers—whether Justice, or "A," has most claims to "truth and decency?"—or, if I withheld even from "A," that which is so justly his due.

Since Justice was so triumphantly successful in the object he had in view—the facts he adduced, so clear and conclusive as to ruin the project of "A" and his confederates, he will now content himself, with a settlement of accounts with this obliging correspondent—and then—suffer him to depart.

Private turpitude, however detestable, has not dignity sufficient to attract the notice of the press, unless it be united with the power of doing mischief to the community: but when to these are added brooding designs, Justice, reckless of consequences, will ferret them out to public view. This was his humble task when the late *cabal*, meditated a wrong, of all wrongs the most vexatious to the county—and, since "A" is so incorrigible a miner of the public tranquillity, as to affirm at this time of the day, that the "struggle" is now pending!—the long agony being over—and, he is beaten!—Justice cannot but feel proud, that it fell to his lot to deal the blow. The praise of every considerate man, is his most acceptable reward: the complaints and contumely of "A," and his minions—rust me, are thrown away on Justice. But whence, fore, complaint? "A" was the aggressor: his Petition for the removal, was an act of direct hostility: Justice did no more, than tear off the specious guise, artfully cast over the project, and presented the naked question in its proper form to the dispassionate choice of every man. If any thing unpleasant, has, or may issue from it, it is justly chargeable at the door of "A"—and no other—if his pillow be planted with thorns, they are of his own seeking:—if the slow moving finger of scorn, be turned towards him, he courted it himself.

If assertion would pass for proof, "A" has, indeed, made out, the "road way" from hence to Bath, is "less than two miles" further, than by way of the Ferry! Whereas, it is matter of general notoriety, that the difference is six or eight. By the same mode of proof, he establishes the cause, wherefore Bath lost the seat of Justice in the year 1785—to have been "great intrigue, if not fraud!" Whereas, the statute book of the state, assigns the cause, in the very remarkable words following, to-wit: "The ruinous condition of the Court House—and the want of accommodations for persons obliged to attend Courts and other public business renders it necessary &c." This is the testimony of the Legislature of the state. If such were her condition then—pray what is it now? Long since marked out by ruin as its prey; dilapidation is the fate of her buildings—and failure that of her inhabitants and of her enterprise; she exhibits now little more than the tomb of the slender "accommodations" she once possessed.—In the same mode, he proves that the handful, the atlas of whose hopes he would have us believe him to be, "have done nothing as yet, unfair," in their efforts to oppress the people, dishonor the county and starve its courts! dreadful realities, inseparable from their scheme. This assertion, no more than the two former, will bear the test.

Was it "fair," in a clandestine manner, to take advantage of the high excitement of the public mind at the polls, in every district, where countenance could be hoped or detection avoided?—Was it "fair," to refuse to strike off the names of many, whose support was thus surreptitiously ob-

tained; when importuned by *them* to be released?—Was it "fair," to pose on the ignorance and credulity of others, by representing that the Pango districts, were intent on making the *Log House Landing*, the seat of Justice of the County, and, that the Bath Petition, was intended to stop it at the latter place, as the *lesser evil*?—Was it "fair," to tamper with the freedom of choice, by delusive promises to pay the taxes of some, on condition of their supporting the scheme?—Was it "fair," to attempt to gull the good people, by promises of exemption from taxation, by a sale of the Public Lot in Washington—the thing itself, being utterly impossible?—Was it "fair," in "A," and his associate schemers, to array one part of the County, as *enemies*, against the other:—when we of right, as brethren, should be one—and indivisible; and live together in peace and amity? These facts, are susceptible of proof in a Court of law.—And, lastly, was it "fair," to attempt this wanton expenditure of the people's money, at this time of general embarrassment and privation? And, by the way—"A" is one of those, who should be reserved upon the subject of taxation, unless his own pockets were more tangible. However he may affect to sneer, Justice hazards but little, when he says, he pays more tax money in one year, than "A," will probably pay, during the residue of his life.

Justice did, and continues to insist, that there is as much, and indeed, much more reason, why the Public Buildings, if ever again placed at Bath, should be erected by voluntary contributions—than there existed for that mode of rearing them in Washington. The reason is obvious—*hunger* would hardly admit so tardy a mode of relief; but the transition from plenty—and comfort, to *penury*, certainly should be slow.

If those "drum shops," the tax on which so haunted the imagination of "A," have not induced too profound a stupor, Justice does not despair of making him understand the relative proportion of aid, rendered by the several districts towards the splendid Public Buildings in Washington. The *List of Taxables* for the year, 1830 yielded \$3537 60½—one third of which, or about \$1185, was for the Court House. The proportion of Bath, South Creek and the three Pango districts (and no others gave majorities in favour of the removal) was \$884 66½—one third of which, or about \$295, was for the Court House. The proportion of the district of Washington, was \$463 3—one third of which, or about \$154, was for the Court House. Thus stands the account—in the only year, the three Pango Districts have paid a tax in *Beaufort's* leave these out for the last nine or ten years, & it is manifest, that the District of Washington has paid, not only "double," but five times as much, as all the Districts in favour of the removal. Nor need "A" to startle at the discovery; his profound cogitations respecting the origin of her wealth—aside—it is not difficult to name the individual within her boundaries, the assessment of whose solid estate, exceeds that of all those Districts united.

Invidious distinctions, are alike unbefitting and unpleasant to Justice: but when reprisals are imperative, he is left without choice. And, here, Justice will once for all remark, that he disclaims all intention or desire to reflect either upon the good name, or the feelings of any meritorious citizen, merely because he is an upper—or he, a lower man: or because of a difference in opinion upon this, that, or the other question. The liberal feelings of Justice makes no such discriminations. Justice can turn his eye to every district in the County with heartfelt satisfaction, and recognise many, who share largely of his confidence and esteem: such men, are alike an honor to the County and to Humanity. The just and reasonable claim of all such men, wherever they reside, or however differing upon local politics—or measures, will always meet with prompt attention. And, as far as the knowledge or belief of Justice extends, *this sentiment* is common to those, whom "A" is pleased to designate as "the upper people." To secure a lasting harmony, affection and reciprocity of good offices between the different sections of the County, no thing more is needful, than, that the good people of every section withdraw their countenance & their ear from those, who, bask in business—in fame or in fortune, mean nothing more than to involve the County, in the same common ruin with themselves. Such persons, however they wish to govern the County are fit for treasons, stratagems and spoils—let no such man be trusted!

Let "A" beware, when he charges the Remonstrance with untruth. Not less than seven hundred free men have honored it with their names; it speaks the language of each. Will he, or his "fair discussion," have the effrontery to meet such fearful odds?

Now, I take my leave of "A." I regret that he should have made it necessary, to break a lance with him. But he is indebted to my bounty for such marked attention as I have given him. The lessons I have given him, may yield him much profitable

instruction in future life; they may teach him, this prudent precaution—Not to attract the public attention to a character, which can only pass without censure, when it passes without observation.

JUSTICE.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board made their annual Report to the Legislature on Monday last. This document is a very important one. It contains a history of the proceedings of the Board to the present time, including a statement of each of the Navigation companies and the progress of their works. It also gives an account of the several public Roads which have been laid out and formed under the direction of the Board. It embraces a general Plan of Internal Improvements for the State the leading objects of which is stated to be: To give to all our citizens an easy and commodious way of getting to market the productions of their industry; and to fix that market within our own limits. The Board points out a Plan of Ways and Means to raise the necessary Fund for carrying into effect their proposed improvements.—They state that the fund set apart for this object is entirely insufficient, and propose that a Loan should be obtained on the credit of the State, pledging the Bank Stock and the faith of the State for the regular payment of the interest and redemption of the principal after the year 1830.

The Board then go on to shew in what manner this fund could be applied in completing all the Public Works contemplated, and in making good roads through every part of the State.

For further particulars, we refer to the Report itself, which, with Mr. Felton's Reports, and several other documents in relation to the improvement of the State, will appear in a Pamphlet to-morrow.

Rub. Reg.

SUMMARY.

The national legislature convened yesterday at Washington. It is to be hoped the first act of the new congress (the choice of a speaker) will not create as much delay and difficulty as was evinced at the last session; though we apprehend the choice will not be very easily made. It is certain the re-election of the late speaker (Taylor of N. York) will be contested; but it is not so certain how many will be run against him, it is probable, however, that Mr. Smith of Maryland Mr. Nelson of this state, Mr. Lowndes of South Carolina, and perhaps one or two others will be started. Should the contest for speaker be protracted beyond the first day, we shall not receive the president's message till Saturday morning.

It is stated in the Aurora, that a brisk correspondence is going on between the secretary of state and the new Spanish minister, in relation to the recent eye as in the Floridas.

The National Intelligencer of Friday states, that Major O'Fallan, U. S. agent on the Missouri, had arrived in Washington, with a deputation from the Pawnee, Kansas, Ojoes and Missouri tribes of Indians. They are represented as being completely in a state of nature.

It is stated in the Norfolk Herald, that a question has been submitted to the attorney general of the U. S. States whether free persons of color are, in the state of Virginia, citizens of the U. S. States within the intent and meaning of the act of congress, regulating the foreign and coasting trade, so as to qualify them for owning or commanding vessels? To this interrogatory the attorney general is said to have replied, that free persons of color in Virginia cannot be considered as citizens of the United States and that therefore, such persons cannot, within the intent and meaning of the acts referred to, own or command vessels.

It is represented, in a New York paper upon the authority of an American naval officer, that in the treaty entered into by the agent of the American Colonization Society, with the native chiefs of Africa, for the purchase of the twenty miles square of land at Bassa for the use of the colonists, there is an express stipulation, that the colonists shall not by note, signal, or otherwise, communicate to American vessels on the coast, any information with regard to the slave trade, or the vessels engaged therein.

Pet. Rep.

Accounts are said to have reached New Orleans, from Campeachy, that the city of Mexico had fallen into the hands of the Revolutionists, with a loss to the Royalists of 5000 men killed.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.

St. Augustine.—It is with sorrow we learn that the sickness at St. Augustine remains unabated. The Lieut. Governor WORTHINGTON has left the city for one of the adjoining islands, and the inhabitants generally await with trembling, the farther ravages of an Epidemic, which carries in its progress the desolations of a pestilence. The cold weather we have recently experienced may, however, under Providence, put a stop to its career.

A Church is now building in St. Petersburg, by order of the Emperor ALEXANDER, the pillars of which are solid Granite, six feet in diameter, thirty six feet long and weigh about one hundred and ten tons—they were transported one hundred miles by water, in vessels built for the purpose.

HARTFORD, (Conn.) Nov. 19.

As accounts have been published in various parts of the country, shewing the great diminution of lawsuits before our Courts, considering the same as an evidence of the ameliorated condition and prosperity of the people at large; we give the following statement of the suits before the County Court of this County, which has been handed to us, and which we believe to be correct. The causes here put down are the new entries at the several terms during the present year:

March term	491
August Term	264
November Term	136

The above facts in our opinion furnish evidence that the people are generally getting out of debt, which has been effected by an increased attention to agriculture, domestic manufactures and a more attention to domestic economy. We hope these causes will continue to operate, and enable our citizens so far to extricate themselves from debt that our Courts will no longer resound with a melancholy sentence—appear in Court or your default will be recorded.

[Mercury.]

JAMAICA, Oct. 2.

By the schr. John we have received accounts of the city of Carthage, having capitulated on the 25th ult. to the Indians.

The capitulation entered into between general Gabriel de Torres, the commander of Carthage and general Manuel Montilla, commanding the forces of Colombia, consists of sixteen articles. Private property of all descriptions is respected. No persons to be answered for any political opinion expressed against the having taken up arms against the Colombian government. All indulgences granted to merchants in trade, by the present government, shall be continued by them by the new government, for six months. The governor, his staff, the officers, and troops of the garrison of Carthage, are not to be considered as prisoners of war. The Colombian government to provide proper vessels, &c. for the conveyance of the garrison to the nearest port in the island of Cuba, to be escorted by two national vessels. The officers and troops to be embarked with their arms, accoutrements and to take with them the effects.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Nov. 26.

London dates to the 22d. and Liverpool to the 24th of October, have been received at Boston, by the ship Triton.

The intelligence, in relation to Turkey and Russia, is still of an undecided character. It seems, however, to be pretty well understood on all hands, that there is to be no war.

The Greeks continued successful in their warlike enterprises as they had a number of Egyptian, and Algerine vessels, had been, to go against the Greeks.

Accounts from Odessa of Sept. 18, shew that the Turkish fleet had gained an advantage over the Greek naval force. They state also that the camp of both armies, which had been in sight of each other on the Pruth, were broken up, and the troops were marching to stations near home.

The Spanish Minister has, with his family, withdrawn from the Russian Capital. The British Charge d'Affaires is said to have left Portugal in consequence of a difference respecting the tariff.

A CARD.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the ladies of Washington and its vicinity, that they have just arrived from New York with an elegant assortment of Ladies' Boots and Shoes, and walking Shoes of various kinds—Also, a large assortment of Children's Shoes, black and colored. They also, intend to manufacture all kinds of Ladies' Shoes. And those ladies who may please to favor them with their orders, may depend upon getting good articles, and punctuality strictly observed.

The Gentlemen are also informed, that the subscribers has on hand a very handsome assortment of first rate New York Boots and Shoes—Likewise, a quantity of common Shoes, which will be sold low.

The subscribers also, with confidence, assert that they will manufacture, to measure, Gentlemen's Boots at seven dollars per pair, that shall not be excelled, neither in leather nor workmanship in any part of the United States—Shoes made equally low.

BRINDLEY & HERBES

Opposite Gallagher's Tavern

Nov. 15, 1831.—f333

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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U STATES OF AMERICA, A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by an act of the Congress of the United States, of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as the same respected the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ships or vessels might belong, such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation whenever the President of the United States should be satisfied that the discriminating or countervailing duties of such foreign nation so far as they operate to the disadvantage of the United States, have been abolished:

And whereas satisfactory proof has been received by me, under date of the eleventh of May last, that thenceforward all discriminating or countervailing duties of the Kingdom of Oldenburg, so far as they might operate to the disadvantage of the United States, should be, and were abolished, upon His Highness the Duke of Oldenburg's being duly certified of a reciprocal action on the part of the United States:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the Kingdom of Oldenburg and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of the Kingdom of Oldenburg and vessels of the United States, are repealed, so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said Kingdom of Oldenburg.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty second day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and the forty sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE,
By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS
Secretary of State.

Extracts of a letter from Mr. Hughes, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Stockholm, to the Secretary of State, dated

"Stockholm, Sep. 6, 1821.

"I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a translation of a note addressed to me by Count d'Engestrom, on the 4th of September, informing me that the King had not merely exempted from the penalties of confiscation a cargo of salt, brought into this port by Captain Allen of the American ship Ventrosa, from Liverpool, contrary to the provisions of the Navigation Law of Sweden, but had been pleased to permit the salt to be entered for sale, as if it had been imported in an English ship.

"Count d'Engestrom requested me, in conversation, to communicate to you the wish of the King, that a translation of his note on the subject should be published in the newspapers of the United States, to prevent any such case occurring in future."

"Court d'Engestrom particularly enjoined me to request you to give publicly to the above case, as the King feels a sincere desire to avert every thing that may embarrass the Commercial Relations of the two countries."

Translation of a note from Count d'Engestrom, Minister of State and Foreign Affairs at Stockholm, to Mr. Hughes, Charge d'Affaires of the United States at that place

Stockholm, Sept. 4, 1821.

The Commercial House of Tottie and Arfvidson, of this place, have reported to this government that Captain J. Allen, of the American ship Ventrosa, destined, in the first place, for Liverpool, and afterwards for Stockholm, after having discharged her cargo at Liverpool, took on board about 200 tons of salt, as ballast, for Stockholm; and they have petitioned, that considering the ignorance of Captain Allen of the ordinance that prohibits foreign ships from importing into Sweden any

her productions than those of their own respective countries, the salt in question may be, on its arrival here, exempted from confiscation, and admitted into the country, on payment of the duties fixed on salt, which arrives from Liverpool in English ships.

The undersigned Minister of State and of Foreign Affairs hastens to communicate to Mr. Hughes, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, that the King, his august Sovereign, always inclined to afford proofs of his friendly dispositions towards the United States, has granted the prayer of Messrs. Tottie and Arfvidson, in favor of Captain Allen.

But as the King at the same time judges it necessary that the citizens of the United States should be informed, that it is prohibited to foreign vessels to import into Sweden any other productions than those of their own countries, respectively, the undersigned has, by order of his Majesty, the honour to request Mr. Hughes to be so good as to employ his good offices to the effect that the ordinance in question may be brought to the knowledge of the citizens of the United States in a manner as public as to preclude the possibility, in future, of their being ignorant of it.

The undersigned profits of this occasion to renew to Mr. Hughes the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

COUNT D'ENGESTROM.



MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

From the Reading Room Books.

ARRIVED.

Dec. 1 Sloop Edenton, Hall, from Providence, R. I. in ballast, to master, 10 days.

4th Schr. Joseph, Glass, Boston in 18 days, Dry Goods and Groceries to J. S. Homes.

Schr. Henrietta, Hubble, Boston in 33 days; ballast, to J. C. Fowle, Capt. H. and Mr. Samuel R. Fowle who was on board, returns their most sincere thanks to Capt. Gover of the Schr. Valentine of Georgetown, D. C. who they spoke on 18th Nov. bound to Madeira, 3 days out, and received a supply of provisions, wood, &c.

Schr. General Jackson, Cook, Thomas-town (Maine) 23 days—Lime, Potatoes and Rum, to master.

CLEARED.

4th, Sloop Hope, Chapman, St. Augustine.

6th, Schr. Phoenix, Kelly, N. Y. Naval Stores, by Abner Barbanks.

7th, Schr. Franklin, Austin, N. Y. Naval Stores, by J. Mastin & Son.

Sloop Sally Cook, Ryder, hence at Boston on the 24th ult. in 10 days.

WASHINGTON PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY)

ARTICLES,	From D. C. to D. C.
Bacon	lb. 7 9
Butter	25
Bees Wax	30 32
Brandy, French	gal. 2 25 2 50
do. Apple	60
do. Peach	1
Corn	bush 60 70
Meal	70 80
Peas	65 70
Cotton	lb. 10 15
Coffee	32 35
Cordage	14 15
Flour	bbl. 7 50 8
Flax Seed	bus 90 1
Gin, Holland	gal. 1 25 1 30
Pine Scantling	M. 6 8
Plank	8
Flooring Boards	14
Shingles, 22 inch	1 50 2
Staves, W. O. hhd.	16
do. R. O. do.	8 10
do. W. O. bbl.	8 10
Heading, W. O. hhd.	20
Lard	lb. 7
Molasses	gal. 40 45
Tar	bbl. 1 10 1 20
Pitch	1 10 1 20
Rosin.	1 10
Turpentine	1 50 1 80
do. Spirits	gal. 35 36
Pork	bbl. 11 12
Rum Jamaica	gal. 1 25 1 30
do W. I.	1 1 10
do. American	45 50
Salt, Alum	bus. 80 90
do. Fine	70
Sugar, Loaf	lb. 20 25
do. Lump	20
do. Brown	12 10
Tobacco (manufac.)	cwt. 11 20
Whiskey	gal. 40 54

WE have lately received some fresh VACCINE MATTER. Those persons who wish to avail themselves of this opportunity, may be vaccinated gratis, by calling at our Office; and thus be rendered secure from the contagion of the Small Pox.

TELFAR & FREEMAN.
Dec. 1821. 4 336

Flood Stock, and Racers.

FOR SALE.

No. 1.
Goldfinder, by Strap; his Dam b. Res. less, &c.

No. 2.
Brother to Goldfinder—3 years old hex Spring; large, and likely; promises fair to make a Racer and a Stallion.

No. 3.
Barrow Mare (blind), 16 hands high.

No. 4.
JACK ANDRAWS Mare, out of the celebrated Drusilla by the imported Druid, &c.

No. 5.
True Blue Mare, her Dam by Alderman, and her Dam by old Medley, &c. The two latter are in foal to Phenomenon. All except Goldfinder, would be sold on twelve months credit, with security and interest till paid.

HENRY COTTEN

Near Tarboro' N. C. Dec. 1821—2 336

WE the undersigned beg leave to acquaint the public that we have this day entered into Partnership in the Tanning, Currying and Cordwaining businesses.

JOHN BRINDLEY.
JAMES HERST.

Washington, Dec. 4, 1821.

BRINDLEY & HERST offer for sale at their Store in Washington, or at their Tan yard lately occupied by Rober. Roff, Seal & Upper LEATHER. Wax and Grain CALF SKINS, DEER & SHEEP SKINS. Also a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, for which, will be received in payment, Bark, Hides, or Skins.

N. B. Leather tanned on the usual terms, and Cash will be paid for Hides, Skins or Bark. 336

THE Subscriber will sell on the first day of January next, before the door of Capt. Gallagher's Tavern, one likely Negro man, a ship carpenter, sawyer and hewer—Also his Wife, a likely negro woman with three Children—Also one fourth of the Negroes being the undivided property of George Little, dec'd. late of Pitt County, (the number of them said to be eighteen or twenty in all.) Also two small pieces of Land within four miles of Washington; the courses and number of acres, will be given on the day of sale.

The above property I purchased of William B. Newmans in the year 1815.

Terms Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Newbern Bank.

THOMAS TROTTER.

Washington, Dec. 7th 1821—3 336

Notice.

AT the present November Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Beaufort County, the subscriber qualified as Administrator on the Estate of Alexander Latham, dec'd.—All persons having claims against said estate are desired to come forward within the time prescribed by law with their claims properly authenticated, otherwise this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery: And all those indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

November 23, 1821—2w335.

ON Friday the 21st day of December at the Dwelling House of the late Alexander Latham, dec'd. will be sold on a credit of six months, all his perishable Estate, consisting of House hold and Kitchen furniture, a quantity of Corn, Peas, Fodder, and Pork; a number of Hogs and Cattle, four Horses, all the Farming Utensils, and about twenty thousand feet mill saw'd Lumber; a flat, carry-log, and Ox Cart, one Riding Chair, two yoke of Oxen, and other articles too tedious to mention. At the same time and place, will be hired, and rented out for the term of one year, a number of likely Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls; a Farm of considerable size; also a valuable Saw and Grist Mill. Notes with approved security will be required before the property is delivered.

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.

November 23, 1821—2w335.

THE Subscriber being desirous of performing a voyage to the West Indies, and will necessarily be absent for the space of two months—Hereby gives Notice, that during his absence, his business will be attended to by either E. Hoyt, or Isaiah Woodard, Esq. who will be properly authorized for that purpose.

D. KING.

Washington, Nov. 30 2—335.

Richard Grist,

Water-Street.

IN addition to the articles usually kept by him heretofore, has and will constantly keep, for sale, Loaf Sugar, Tea, Chocolate, Cheese, Nails, Jugs, Blankets, Paper, and expects Cotton Bagging.

On hand, parcel of Apple Brandy, Gin & Whiskey by the barrel—best Alum Salt, and very superior Chewing Tobacco.

Nov. 15, 1821—6 335.

Valuable Land for sale.

FROM 2 to 300 acres of prime land, mostly swamp, with a soil surpassed by none in the County, situated in the neighborhood of Jackson's Swamp—About sixty acres of it cleared and under fence, with comfortable buildings for a small family. This land is happily so situated that it can be conveniently drained, and will be sold a bargain to any person disposed to improve swamp land.

For further particulars, apply to
JOHN McWILLIAMS.
Nov. 28—2w335.

Notice.

ALL those who have placed papers in the hands of the subscriber for collection as Constable, are respectfully requested to call on him and take the same out of his possession, as he has declined doing any thing further in that capacity.

Z. G. JUDKINS.

Nov. 23, 1821—3w334.

I HAVE a spare CRUSHING MILL for crushing ears of Corn, in complete order, that I wish to sell.

THOMAS TROTTER.

July 17, 1821—1 317

MIDWAY ACADEMY.

THE Revd. C. A. HILL A. M. having purchased a plantation with suitable buildings thereon near the middle ground between Warrenton and Louisburg, will open a Boarding School on the first day of January next, at the low price of one hundred dollars per annum for board and tuition and no extra charges.

The high character sustained by the Warrenton Academy while under his direction, the repeated publications of the Trustees at the different Examinations and his success in preparing his pupils for an admission into their respective classes at College are deemed sufficient testimonials of his skill, qualifications and attention as a Teacher.

It is required that one half of the Board and Tuition should be paid in advance, and the other half at the end of the year.

October 20, 1821—1 331.

Sale of valuable Negroes

AND

OTHER PROPERTY.

IN pursuance of a deed of trust executed to me by the late Slade Pearce, will be sold at the late residence of Slade Pearce, on Mounts Creek, in the County of Beaufort, on the 11th of December next, several Valuable Slaves; among which are a sawyer, a shoe maker, and a tolerable Carpenter. The terms of the sale will be as follows: One all the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale—For the other half, notes with security, and an Indorser (the security and indorser to be first approved of by me) negotiable at either of the Banks of Newbern, and payable in six months from the date, will be received.

WALTER HANRAHAN, Trustee.

The above and the same negroes advertised by R. Grist.

At the same time and place, will also be sold on a credit of six months, the Crop on hand, and the residence of the household and kitchen furniture, stock, and farming utensils—among which are two horses, a yoke of good oxen, and other stock, a set of Blacksmith Tools, and set of elegant plated candlesticks. Note with undoubted security will be required.

RICHARD GRIST, Ex'r.

Washington, N. C. 9th Oct. 1821.—1 330.

SLAVES WANTED.

UNDRESSED Red Oak Hhd. Staves 42 inches long, not less than 3 1/4 inches wide and 1/2 inch thick—Dressed White Oak Hhd. Staves 42 inches long, not less than 3 1/4 inches wide and 1/2 inch thick, clear of sap.

White Oak Hhd. Heading 32 inches long, not less than 5 inches wide and 1/2 inch thick, clear of sap and well drawn.

Pipe Staves 34 inches long, 3 1/2 inches wide and 1/2 inch thick, clear of sap and well drawn. For which, fair prices will be paid, in goods, on reasonable terms, on delivery at Washington.

JOHN JACKSON.

Nov. 2, 1821—6 331.

THE FOLLOWING

BLANKS

are constantly kept on hand, and for sale at the Printing Office.

Powers of Attorney; Bills of Lading neatly printed in the Letter form; common do. Sheriff's Bills of Sale and Deeds; Deeds of Conveyance from one individual to another; Coasting Manifests; Bills of Sale for vessels (Registered and Enrolled); Attachments, & Bonds, Warrants, Summons, Articles, &c.

PRINTING

In general neatly executed at this Office.

(Continued from first page.)

It will be seen in the Comptroller's Statement, that the net proceeds of that part of the bonds given by the purchasers of Public Lands near Raleigh and appropriated towards effecting the alterations and repairs of the State House, as ordered by the General Assembly, which were disallowed by the State Bank in the year 1820 and placed at the credit of the Public Treasury previously to the last appropriation for the purpose aforesaid, have been fully and completely covered, through the drafts and warrants of the late and present Governors.

In the month of November last, Messrs. Franklin and Mebane, the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to superintend the surveying, selling, &c. the lands belonging to this State, commonly called the Cherokee Lands, paid into the Public Treasury the sum of four thousand, eight hundred and fifty seven dollars, seventeen and an half cents (\$4857 17½) being the net proceeds of the sales, or unexpended remainder of the cash rather, which had come into their hands, as Commissioners aforesaid: which sum was, forthwith and agreeably to law, placed at the credit of the Board of Internal Improvement: It will be recollected that the bonds given to secure the balance or full payment of the first instalment of the debts of the respective purchasers, did not become due until about the end of the last, and beginning of the present month: a circumstance which will account for their having been no addition to the sum above mentioned in course of our late fiscal year—say up to the first of November instant:—Since which time, some payments have been made, which remain to be reported hereafter. The above named Commissioners, at the time aforesaid, likewise handed over or delivered at the Treasury, Bonds to amount of fifty-seven thousand, five hundred and sixty five dollars and forty five cents (\$57,565 45) being also of the proceeds of the said sales; none of which have yet become due, except those given to secure the payment of the balance or remainder of the first instalment of the debts of the respective purchasers.

It will readily be perceived, that the sum above mentioned as paid in cash by the Commissioners and placed at the credit of the Board of Internal Improvement, was not by any means commensurate to the necessary disbursements of that body; but was, on the contrary, entirely unequal to the sustaining their operations, however limited, even until assistance might be had from the bonds first becoming due aforesaid; and under such a state of things, the Public Treasurer had no difficulty in believing that the honor and interest of the State united in pointing it out as his duty, on the failure of the Fund or Means, he disposal of the Board to continue to pay or honor their drafts, until the meeting of the Legislature; and on the written and formal application of that body, he promised thus to act, and has accordingly done so:—The sum, however, which has been thus advanced to promote the public service, has been refunded, through recent collections or payments of a part of the bonds above mentioned and is now fully replaced in the Public Chest:—This occurrence or circumstance is heretofore mentioned, not as one which in any wise affects the Treasury at present, but as one which it is considered right and proper the General Assembly should have knowledge of.

Messrs. Wellborn and Taliaferro, Commissioners appointed by the Governor in course of the present year, to superintend the laying off, selling, &c. of a part of the other tracts of the lands above mentioned which remained to the State, have also lately settled their accounts with the Comptroller, and have paid into the Treasury in full, and to a considerable amount in cash and bonds; but as this is a transaction which has taken place since the first day of November instant, the items of payment fall of course into the present fiscal year, and must therefore remain to be incorporated with other receipts of the year, and to be reported to the next General Assembly.

The President and Directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, at their last annual or general meeting, declared a dividend of eight per cent. on the stock or shares held in it:—This dividend so far as respects the shares held in that company by North-Carolina, has been recently and fully paid; and will of course form an item in the next Annual Report of the State of her Treasury.

Much and respectfully, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN HAYWOOD,
Public Treasurer.

Raleigh, Nov. 26, 1821.

Referred to the Committee of Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Thursday, Nov. 27.

On motion of Mr. Moore,
Resolved, That a select Committee be appointed, to whom shall stand referred

all bills after their second reading, for consideration.

Messrs. Moore, Henry, Strange, Lloyd, and Morehead, were selected by the Speaker as this Committee.

On motion of Mr. Henry,

Resolved, That the Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Judiciary, be instructed to enquire what provision ought to be made by law to enable persons who are too poor to procure securities to an appeal, to transmit their cases to the Supreme Court, And to enquire also into the propriety of allowing the Judges of the Superior Courts to transmit to the Supreme Court all such questions of law as they may think proper, without costs.

The bill relative to slaves executed for capital offences, [which provided that in such cases, the County should pay two-thirds of the value of the slave] on its second reading, was, on motion of Mr. Hawks, indefinitely postponed, 111 votes to 10.

A Message from the Governor inclosed a proposition from Messrs. Carey and Son, Booksellers of Philadelphia, to furnish the State with a number of copies of General Regulations for the Army or Military Institutes, also a Memorial from the Mayor, &c. of Washington City on the subject of their Lotteries. Both subjects were referred.

Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Mr. Pugh presented the petition of John Blackwell, of Hyde County, praying to be relieved from a prosecution instituted against him under the act of last Session, concerning the marriage of infant females. Referred.

Mr. Hawkins presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1816, concerning the navigation of Tar River.

Mr. Moore, a bill to empower the County Courts to erect Gates across the public highways. These bills passed their first reading.

A Message was received from the Senate agreeing to the reference of the House of the petition of Edward Newton, on the subject of pilotage, and proposing to add to the Committee the member from the town of Wilmington.

The House refused to concur with this proposition, on the ground that it was not in order for the Senate to propose to add a member of the Commons to a Committee.

On motion of Mr. J. S. Smith,

A Committee of Enrolled Bills was appointed. Messrs. J. S. Smith, Turner, Blake and Hawks were named.

Mr. Vail presented a bill to repeal part of an act passed in 1818, more effectually to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up the Roanoke and its waters, which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Morehead,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the propriety of increasing the penalty on Sheriffs and other officers on failing to make due returns of writs and other process, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

A Message was received from the Governor, with the accounts of the Expenditures of the monies appropriated for the improvement of the State-House, &c.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

A Message was received from the Senate insisting on their proposition to add the Member from the town of Wilmington to the Committee on the Pilot's petition.

The House returned a message to the Senate insisting on their disagreement to the proposed addition to the above Committee, and asking a conference on the subject.

Thursday, Nov. 29.

The following bills were presented,
Mr. A. McNeill, a bill fixing the price hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant lands;

Mr. Love, a bill to repeal an act passed last session to provide for the payment of costs when a slave is convicted of a capital crime; and Mr. Durgan a bill of the same title.

Mr. Alston a bill to extend the time for registration of Grants, &c.

Mr. Strange, a bill for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville;

Mr. Webb, a bill concerning Orphans;

Mr. Hawks, a bill to amend an act passed in 1798, for the further regulation of the town of Newbern.

These bills passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Sheed, of Granville.

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the time of holding the Supreme Court, so that one Term, shall be held during the sitting of the Legislature.

Mr. McNeill, from the balloting Committee for a Comptroller, reported that no

person in nomination had a majority of votes. The votes were as follows:

Joseph Hawkins	86
Thomas Turner	24
William J. Cowan	22
John Hogg	15
James Parks	15
Thomas Spencer	11
Pleasant Henderson	7

The House proceeded to a 2d ballot, when the votes stood thus:

Joseph Hawkins	104
Thomas Turner	26
William J. Cowan	22
James Parks	10
John Hogg	7
Thomas Spencer	7
Pleasant Henderson	5

Mr. Hawkins having a majority of the votes, was declared duly elected.

From the Southern Patriot.

We have been requested to publish the following official account of the battle that took place before New Orleans on the 23d December, 1814, in consequence of its having never hitherto appeared in print. We call the attention of our readers to it as an interesting document.

About 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 22d December, 1814, his Excellency the Commander in Chief, was informed by Maj. Tatum that the enemy had effected a landing at the extreme point of Villure's Canal, and from thence had reached the left bank of the Mississippi. The Commander in Chief with much foresight had anticipated the probability of an attack from that quarter; and had but one hour before, ordered 500 men to take post on Villure's Canal; Major Pheas and Mr. Latur, had been ordered to proceed to this command for the purpose of reconnoitering. They were in the execution of this order when to their astonishment, and that of the whole country, they found the British in possession of the left Bank of the Mississippi, only eight miles below the city. In conformity with previous arrangements, and with which commanders of corps were made acquainted, signal guns were fired; and all the troops at the different canons were placed under arms, and ready to move against the enemy. The Commander in Chief whose firmness in danger, and promptness in execution, eminently distinguish him, and with a calmness and intrepidity which all must remember, determined to meet the enemy.

But he was well aware, from the manner in which his army was contended that the city might be surprised before he was able to concentrate his forces. In order, therefore to frustrate such an event, he determined to push the light troops in advance. These troops consisted of the Mississippi dragoons, and two companies of rifle men. They had orders to proceed forthwith against the enemy—to reconnoitre his position, ascertain his strength, and if possible to check his advance, so as to enable the Commander in Chief to collect and concentrate his army. This duty was promptly performed; and without meeting with any opposition. It was supposed that the enemy's forces amounted to about 2000 men, and a report to that effect was made to the Commander in Chief. The troops in advance then halted within a short distance of the enemy, and were joined by the main body of the army, a little after sunset. It was about this time that the order for battle was given, and the plan of attack explained. Com. Patterson and Captain Henly were directed to drop down the river with the schooner Caroline, come to anchor opposite the enemy's position, and at half past 7 o'clock to bring on the action. The main army under the immediate direction of the Commander in Chief, was to attack him in front at 8 o'clock; and Brig. Gen. Coffee's mounted Riflemen, supported by Maj. Hind's dragoons had orders to turn his flank and gain his rear.

The following was the disposition of the main army. The advance guard led on by Lieut. McClelland, had orders to proceed in as wide a column as the width of the road would admit, and to attack the enemy's main picket, which was only three hundred yards in advance. He was also charged to make his men reserve their fire, to wait that of the enemy, and to continue his attack for fifteen or twenty minutes, as it would take that time to enable the artillery, whose position was immediately in rear of the advance, to form battery. After execution of this order the advance was to form in rear of the artillery. Our main line was only separated from the advance, and the artillery by a post and rail fence. It was composed of the 7th and 44th regiments of regulars, and Majors Planche's, and Daquer's city volunteers. These troops were drawn up in the avenue leading to La Rond's house and had orders to break off by double files from the heads of companies, and in that order to proceed against the enemy, dress to the right by the head of the artillery column, and thus to advance till our men should come in contact with the enemy.

The line of battle was then to be promptly formed by filing up on the right of the pickets.

The enemy's position was some distance in advance of our line, his right wing toward the Swamp, his left resting on the Mississippi, with a chain of securities very close posted in front of his camp, supported by strong pickets.

Our arrangements, preparatory to action, being all complete and every thing ready, at half past seven o'clock the battle was brought on by Com. Patterson and Capt. Henly. This attack produced a very happy diversion in our favor, causing much confusion in the enemy's ranks, and compelling him to throw his whole line immediately under the Levee, thereby exposing his right flank to our main army, and his rear to Brig. Gen. Coffee's command. At 8 o'clock the main army advanced in line of battle upon the right flank of the enemy, causing him to place his army somewhat in form of a cro, he in order to meet our attack, and still oppose the Caroline. At about half past eight o'clock, Brig. Gen. Coffee's men commenced their attack, taking the enemy in right flank and rear, and involving him in much confusion. The firing of Gen. Coffee's command was distinctly heard by our main army. At about nine o'clock, the engagement became general. After an obstinate conflict of about one hour, the enemy was driven from all of his positions. The heavy smoke, occasioned by excessive fire, and thick fog, indeed the Commander in Chief to resume his former position otherwise there can be very little doubt that we would have succeeded in capturing the whole army of the enemy. Our lines of attacks in regular succession had involved their ranks in so much confusion, that they were unable to recover themselves. Our loss was great, but that of the enemy was much more severe.

In the midst of Brig. Gen. Coffee's engagement, Col. Rueben Kemper, a man of sound and vigorous mind, and of uncommon coolness, courage and perseverance, found himself almost surrounded by the enemy. Perceiving his perilous situation, and that his only chance of escape was a stratagem, he exclaimed in an audacious voice to a group of the enemy. "Why the Devil are you doing here? Where is your Regiment? Come along with me immediately" and he all followed him to the American lines and were made prisoners.

Ensign Leach also deserves particular mention. He received a severe and dangerous wound through the body, but nevertheless his post until victory was secured. He then retired to the city; but the fire gun that was fired in the lines recalled him to the post of danger, where he remained until the final overthrow of the enemy.

The Americans engaged in the battle may be estimated at about 1500 regular and irregulars; that of the British at about 5000.

The Commander in Chief apprehending a double attack, by way of Chief Montee directed Major General Carroll to take post on the Gentilly road.

The result of this battle was the saving of New Orleans. The pride of an arrogant foe was humbled the first time he dared to profane the soil of freedom by his hostile trade. It produced confidence in our ranks established unanimity, and once crushed disaffection. It is thought to be the most finished battle fought during the late war. The ensemble of the general movement was maintained throughout the whole affair. The fame of this battle will be perpetuated, for compared with similar victories furnished by history, it will lose nothing by the comparison. It was no mere exertion of physical strength, as is often the case; but in every stage of it we clearly perceive the effects produced by the admirable arrangements of the Commander in Chief; and like Caesar, he might have exclaimed "Veni, Vidi, Vici."

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